



Hello Spam!

PYTHON BASICS

- SLIGHTLY ADVANCED

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Eggs

- Python Sets & String Formats
- More about Modules
- Some useful toys
- More about Functions
- More about Classes
- Script Appreciation & Exercise
- Remarks



Python Sets

- `>>> x = set('abcde')`
- `>>> y = set('wonanguo')`
- `>>> x & y`
- `>>> 'o' in y`
- `>>> nederlands = set(['Kuyt', 'Robben', 'Blind'])`
- `>>> fcbayern = set(['Neuer', 'Dante', 'Robben'])`
- `>>> nederlands | fcbayern`

String Formats

- `>>> excla = 'their'`
- `>>> 'All %s fault!' % excla`
- `>>> '%d %s you, pray %d you' % (1, 'love', 4)`

mark	type
%s	string
%c	character
%d	decimal
%i	integer
%u	unsigned
%o	octal
%x ; %X	hexadecimal
%e ; %E	scientific expression
%f	float



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Module `string` - Constants

- `>>> dir(string)`
- `>>> import string`
- `>>> string.digits`
- `>>> string.ascii_lowercase`
- `>>> string.hexdigits`
- `>>> string.whitespace`

- `>>> ord('a')`
- `>>> chr(113)`



Module `string` - Functions

- `>>> x = 'spam'`
- `>>> x.capitalize()`
- `>>> x = x * 2`
- `>>> x.find('a')`
- `>>> x.rfind('a')`
- `>>> x.split('a')`
- `>>> help(x.rindex)`

Module `time`

- `>>> import time`
- `>>> time.time()`
 - Epoch(or UNIX) time
 - The number of seconds that have elapsed since 00:00:00 UTC, Tuesday, 1st Jan, 1970.
- `>>> time.daylight`
- `>>> time.timezone`
- `>>> zeit = time.localtime()`
- `>>> zeit[3:6]`



Module random

- Random number generator of different distributions with different attributes.
- `>>> import random`
- `>>> random.random()`
- `>>> random.randint()`
- `>>> random.gammavariate(1,2)`
- `>>> random.gauss(0,1)`
- `>>> x = range(1,53)`
- `>>> random.shuffle(x)`

__foo & __all__ for Mysophobia

- >>> from moduadv1 import *
- >>> dir()

```
1
2 __all__ = ['fa', 'fc']
3
4 def fa():
5     pass
6
7 def fb():
8     pass
9
10 def fc():
11     pass
12
13 def fd():
14     pass
15
```

```
1
2 # __all__ = ['fa', 'fc']
3
4 def _fa():
5     pass
6
7 def _fb():
8     pass
9
10 def fc():
11     pass
12
13 def fd():
14     pass
15
```



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zip

- Used to combine lists or tuples into a list of tuples, frequently seen in loops.
- ```
>>> x = [(1,6), (2,7), (3,8)]
```
- ```
>>> for a, b in x:
```

```
...     print a, '+', b, '=', a+b
```
- ```
>>> zip(range(1,4), range(6,9))
```
- ```
>>> zip(range(6),range(6,9),range(7,3,-1))
```



enumerate

- Used to generate tuples of offset as well as its corresponding value.
- ```
>>> s = 'spam!'
```
- ```
>>> en = enumerate(s)
```
- ```
>>> en.next()
```
- ```
>>> for item, offs in enumerate(s):
```
- ```
... print item, 'appears at offset', offs
```



# filter

- Use Boolean value to filter a list.
- Usage: `filter(<boolean>, <list>)`
- ```
>>> filter((lambda a: a > 0), range(-5,5))
```
- ```
>>> filter((lambda a: a%3==0), range(-10,10))
```

# List Comprehension

- To construct a list with an expression instead of a statement. (Simple is better than complex)
- ```
>>> L = range(1,6)
```
- ```
>>> for i in range(len(L)):
... L[i] += 10
```
- ```
>>> L
```
- ```
>>> L = [x + 10 for x in L]
```

# List Comprehension

- `>>> [x + y for x in ['f7', 'seabox', 'hateOnas', 'boyo'] for y in ['5566', '7788', 'ininder']]`
- `>>> [ord(x) for x in 'spam']`
- `>>> [x**2 for x in range(10)]`
- `>>> map((lambda x: x**2), range(10))`
- `>>> [x**2 for x in range(10) if x%2 == 0]`
- `>>> [(x, y) for x in range(5) if x % 2 == 0 for y in range(5) if y % 2 == 1]`



# Matrix by List

- Quite similar to that in Matlab, although the commas cannot be omitted.
- `>>> M = [[1,2,3],[4,5,6],[7,8,9]]`
- `>>> N = [[2,2,2],[3,3,3],[4,4,4]]`
- `>>> M[1], M[1][2]`
- `>>> [row[1] for row in M]`
- `>>> [M[i][i] for i in range(len(M))]`
- `>>> [M[row][col] * N[row][col] for row in range(3) for col in range(3)]`



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# global statement

# lambda

- The anonymous function constructor lambda is an expression rather than a statement.
- It expresses the result of execution, instead of returning it to the caller.
- Usage: lambda arg1, arg2, ... : expression
- ```
>>> f = lambda x, y, z: x + y + z
```
- ```
>>> f(2,3,4)
```

# lambda

- `>>> L = [(lambda x: x**2), (lambda x: x*3),  
(lambda x: x%4), (lambda x: x+5)]`
- `>>> for f in L:`  
...           `print f(2)`
- `>>> print L[0](3)`
- `>>> lower = (lambda x, y: x if x < y else y)`
- `>>> lower(3,5)`

# try... except... in statements

```
1
2 while True:
3 reply = raw_input('enter: ')
4 if reply == 'stop':
5 break
6 elif not reply.isdigit():
7 print reply.upper()
8 else:
9 print int(reply) ** 2
10 print 'au revoir!'
11
```

```
1
2 while True:
3 reply = raw_input('enter: ')
4 if reply == 'stop':
5 break
6 try:
7 print int(reply) ** 2
8 except:
9 print reply.upper()
10 print 'au revoir!'
11
```

# Arguments Passing

- `>>> s1,s2,s3='spam', 'scam', 'slam'`
- `>>> intersect(s1,s2), union(s1,s2)`
- `>>> intersect([1,2,3], (1,4,5))`
- `>>> intersect(s1,s2,s3)`

```
1
2 def intersect(*args):
3 res = []
4 for x in args[0]:
5 for anders in args[1:]:
6 if x not in anders:
7 break
8 else:
9 res.append(x)
10 return res
```

```
11
12 def union(*args):
13 res = []
14 for seq in args:
15 for x in seq:
16 if not x in res:
17 res.append(x)
18 return res
19
```

# yield

- **return** returns return value and ends function.
- **yield** generates values without immediately ceasing the function (aka. generator function)
- ```
>>> def reve(stri):  
...     for i in range(len(stri)-1, -1, -1):  
...         yield stri[i]  
■ >>> x = reve('reverse me, bitte')  
■ >>> next(x)
```




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Operator Overloading

- Some operator performs differently in some class if specifically defined in the class.

```
1
2 class firstcla:
3
4     def __init__(self, value='data unset!'):
5         self.data = value
6         self.x = 2048
7     def setData(self, value):
8         self.data = value
9     def display(self):
10        print self.data
11
12    a = 1
13    b = 2
14
15
```

```
16 class secondcla(firstcla):
17
18     def display(self):
19         print 'current value = \'%s\'' % self.data
20     def dispsh(self,z):
21         print '*' * z
22
23     b = 3
24     c = 4
25
```

```
26 class thirdcla(secondcla):
27
28     def __init__(self, value):
29         self.data = value
30     def __add__(self, other):
31         return thirdcla(self.data + other)
32     def __mul__(self, other):
33         self.data = self.data * other
```

Operator Overloading

- `>>> x = thirdcla('abc')`
- `>>> x.display()`
- `>>> y = x + 'xyz'`
- `>>> y.display()`
- `>>> x * 3`
- `>>> x.display()`
- `>>> x.a, x.b, x.c`



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Port Scanner

```
1
2 import socket
3 import sys
4 from time import time
5
6 remoteServer    = raw_input("Enter a remote host to scan: ")
7 remoteServerIP  = socket.gethostbyname(remoteServer)
8
9 print "-" * 60
10 print 'Requested host: ', remoteServer
11 print "Please wait, scanning remote host", remoteServerIP
12 print "-" * 60
13
14 t1 = time()
15
16 try:
17     for port in range(1,65535):
18         sock = socket.socket(socket.AF_INET, socket.SOCK_STREAM)
19         result = sock.connect_ex((remoteServerIP, port))
20         if result == 0:
21             print "Port {}: \t Open".format(port)
22         sock.close()
```

Port Scanner

```
23
24 except KeyboardInterrupt:
25     print "You pressed Ctrl+C"
26     sys.exit()
27
28 except socket.gaierror:
29     print 'Hostname could not be resolved. Exiting'
30     sys.exit()
31
32 except socket.error:
33     print "Couldn't connect to server"
34     sys.exit()
35
36 t2 = time()
37 telap = t2 - t1
38
39 print 'Scanning Completed in: ', telap, 'seconds'
40
```



Script Appreciation & Exercise



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Remarks

- Useful modules:
 - <http://www.catswhocode.com/blog/python-50-modules-for-all-needs>
- Python debugger in Unix:
 - `bugjar`